The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

No. 82 of Vol. VIII.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [Whole No. 809.

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (on *TUESDAYS* and *FRIDAYS*) by SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Junior.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3d, 1801. [12½ CENTS SINGLE.

JUST RECEIVED,
From Doct. Church's Dispensary New-York, and for sale at this Printing-Office, a fresh supply of the following

Patent Medicines:

Church's Cough Drops,
A medicine unequalled by any in the world, for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas and Consumptions.

Chemical Essence and Extract of Mustard,
For the cure of the Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, White Swellings Chilblains, &c. &c.

Anodyne Essence,
For the Head Ache.

Volatile Tincture,
For the Tooth Ache.

The Botanical Tea.

Infallible German Corn Plaister,
For the Cure of Corns.

Scotch Ointment
Cures the most inveterate Itch in four hours without Mercury.

Dr. Church's Antibilious Pills,
For the Cure of Maligant and Bilious Fevers, Dyspepsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Acidity, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Indigestion, Lose of Appetite, and all disorders of the Head, Stomach, and Bowels.

Eye Salve,
For all disorders of the Eyes.

Antiscorbutic Tincture,
For the Teeth, Breath, and Scurvy in the Gums.

Essence of Scurvy-Grass,
For preventing and curing the Sea and Land Scurvy.

Vermifuge Lozenges,
For destroying Worms in children and grown persons.

Antispasmodic Elixir,
For the cure of all kinds of Fits.

Cordial Restorative Balsam,
For Nervous Disorders, Debility, Inward Weakness, &c.

Vegetable Lotion,
For the face and skin, freckles, sun-burn, prickly heat, Ring Worms, Tetters, &c. &c.

Dec. 10, 1800.

ALSO,
DR. CHURCH'S TREATISE ON THE
Venereal Disorder;
Containing plain and easy Directions for the speedy and effectual cure of that Disease in both Sexes; whereby any person may cure themselves at a small expense. Price half a dollar.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of HUGH PATON, deceased, are requested to bring them forward immediately, as the subscriber will settle and finally close his accounts with said estate by the first day of March next.

JAMES BROWN,
Executor of Hugh Paton, dec.
Richmond, January 20, 1801. 4w.

A VERY VALUABLE
COOK WOMAN
FOR SALE.

She may be purchased either by private contract before the 15th instant, or then she may be bought at auction. —— For particulars and terms, enquire of the PRINTER.
Richmond, January 5th, 1801.

FOR HIRE,
Four miles above Ground Squirrel Bridge, an experienced
Black-Smith, and two Shoe-Makers.
Charles Crenshaw,
Hanover, Jan. 16th, 1801. (2w1.

A new plan of Insurance

TO establish which we must knock down the present Mutual Establishment.—It is a shame that the Assembly should have been so much imposed on when they passed the law, & this same little Dutchman has also imposed on 1213 in the insurance on buildings, and about 300 in the insurance on goods and furniture, which are upwards of 1500 respectable farmers, merchants, tradesmen, &c. in this state.—If we could get rid of this little animal, or bring him over to our side, we could presently establish a private insurance company for our own benefit that would be as profitable in a little time as any Bank in America ——Come we will not give the matter up, for as the perpetual dropping of water will make an impression on stone, so by steady perseverance we may succeed at last—we will endeavour to make the people believe (as many do already) that it is cheaper and more certain to insure in a private insurance company—and if we can get a majority of the assembly on our side, we will soon break up these democratic mutual insurance companies; they call it a truly republican form, and say it is not like one that may mean any thing, but a free representative republic, and that each person, as soon as he is insured, immediately becomes a common member with the rest, and can at any time he pleases, examine the books, papers, and all the transactions of the company; is entitled to a seat, a vote, and is in every respect on an equal footing with any of them. At their general meetings, which are held annually, they may discuss any part of their constitutions, rules and regulations; may alter, repeal, or add to them as they think proper; may examine the books, papers, cash on hand, and enquire into the conduct of their executive officers, and even without impeachment displace them and appoint others in their place —Was there ever any thing more democratic? Why! the plan must fall of itself; for it cannot fail to end in anarchy.——But to be serious.—He that hath ears to hear, let him hear, or eyes to see and can read, let him read this for his own sake, and when he understandeth it, let him explain it unto his neighbours and his friends, that they also may understand it for their sake. For we know not at what hour, the great evil may befal us—of that day and hour, knoweth no man, no not even the wisest amongst us.—It may come like a thief in the night, yea even when we are fast asleep! which hath humbled the pride of the great, made beggars of the rich, and left the sick, aged and infirm, destitute as it were in a moment, of a bed to rest their fainting and feeble bodies, or a morsel to put into their mouths, and thrown them at once, into the cold arms of charity, which alone can shelter them from death.

This best and worst of elements, like a conflagration as it is, hath in a few hours destroyed whole villages—and although we cannot prescribe its bounds, it is surely of importance, to alleviate the distresses, which may befal the objects of its fury,—perhaps you will ask how is this great and desirable end to be accomplished without much expense? Why, I will tell you.—All of us do one, or other of three things, viz. stand our own insurers, as in the case of not insuring at all, insure in a private insurance company, or insure in the mutual insurance. First then if we stand our own insurers, which by not insuring at all we certainly do, the risk is too great, and in case of an accident, we may lose all, yes, more than all we are worth in the world, and while heavy debts are hanging over our heads, and poverty staring us in the face, we may be surrounded by numerous families looking up to their distressed fathers and *husbands* for the necessaries of life.—Surely then no one can be so hardy as to say, but that it is a duty we owe our families, as well as ourselves, to insure that part of our property, which is every hour exposed to this destroying element.

Secondly, To insure in a private insurance company is very expensive, and the security doubtful; these companies are generally composed of a few speculating individuals, who often insure twenty or perhaps fifty times as much as their actual capital; consequently the insured runs the risk, not only of all the property insured by them, but also their private speculations, and in case he is burnt out, instead of receiving the full amount of the sum insured, may only have a small dividend, or perhaps get nothing.

Thirdly. But if you insure in the mutual insurance, all the property insured in that company, must burn or be entirely destroyed, before you would lose as much as if not insured at all.—That so few have joined these companies, may in some measure be accounted for, when we consider, first, that they are new institutions, which people do not understand, because it has not been sufficiently explained to them Secondly, that the people in this state have not generally been in the habit of insuring their property; and perhaps I might add, that some have condemned the plan, and endeavoured to prejudice people against it, in order to benefit themselves; hoping before this, to have been building on its ruins, a fabric of a different structure indeed. Instead of a mutual insurance, partaking of charity and policy at the same time, where each individual member contributes his mite, to relieve his distressed fellow-creature, at no other expense to himself, than that of insuring his own property, for one fourth, or less, than he could get it insured for elsewhere; they would have been exacting, from each person annually, at least 1½ per cent for their own private emolument. At 1½ per cent. one house in eighty or one eightieth part of the property insured, must burn, or be entirely destroyed, every year, before it would exhaust the premiums—Suppose then Virginia to contain 400,000 houses, which is by no means improbable; one eightieth part of that number is 5000; so that five thousand houses must burn in this state annually, before the premiums paid on them all would be absorbed, and so in the same proportion for any other number; will any man on reflection suppose, that even one tenth part of that number of houses, ever did, or probably ever will, be burned in this state in the course of one year? But admit it for the present, it would only amount to one tenth part of the annual premiums we should have to pay elsewhere.

Four hundred thousand houses at 100 dollars each, is forty millions of dollars, which at 1½ per cent. would be 500,000 dollars, equal to five thousand houses, at 100 dollars each, or one eightieth part of forty million, deduct one-tenth part, supposing five hundred houses to burn annually, which is not at all probable, and the remainder will be 450,000 dolls. per annum—supposing that number of houses to be insured, and precisely in the same proportion for any less number of houses, or goods and furniture contained in them. Now if we can save nine tenths of the premiums, which we should have to pay to other insurance companies, is it not better to do so, than to send our money abroad, or pay it to a parcel of speculators at home.—Every member of these companies has been, or ought to have been furnished with printed copies of the constitutions and if he has not made himself acquainted with the plan, it must have been his own fault. Let him read it over deliberately Copy from the books the amount insured, the sums paid, the balances on hand (and which may be recovered speedily) and after the many and extraordinary fires that have taken place, let him calculate for himself, and I will defy him, if he is in his senses, to persuade himself to believe in the absurd notion that some have taken up, that the companies will or can fail. Who are those companies composed of? upwards of 1500 respectable farmers, merchants, tradesmen, &c. living in different parts of the state. Then what sums are insured? In the two companies there are dols. 5,300,195 47 —and it is hardly necessary to remark, that each member is bound in proportion to the sum he has insured: then how can the companies fail, until every member has met with an entire loss.

Now let us take a retrospective view, of the Mutual Insurance Society against Fire on Buildings at the time a quota was required, owing to the most extraordinary fires, that were ever known in this state before. They had then been insured about 4 years, for about 2½ per cent. which is about the average. Had they been insured elsewhere, it would have cost them 1½ per cent. per annum which in that time would have amounted to 5 per cent.—It is now going on 6 years, which would have cost 7½ per cent. and the first premiums of about 2½ per cent are not yet absorbed by 6519,100 dollars, which with the quota, interest and premiums since the quota, amount to dolls 112, 868 ,100 now on hand and can be speedily recovered of delinquents, besides paying 75, 870 46 for losses and expenses to 1st inst. It is not probable that such heavy losses may happen in 20 years to come.*

I have had 3000 dollars insured in the other company, which at 3 per cent. cost me 90 dollars—it is now going on four years, and had I been insured elsewhere, it would have cost me at least one and a quarter per cent. per annum, which in this time, would have amounted to 150 dolls. and in eight years to 300 dolls besides the commissions, which I should have paid my correspondents, had I have insured in Europe, and altho' I am more than 60 dollars gainer, by insuring in this company, there is now remaining in the funds, and what may speedily be collected from delinquents, 13,554 dolls. which is upwards of three thousand dollars more than it has cost the company, for losses and expenses, from the commencement to the present time, notwithstanding the very extraordinary losses, which have been sustained, and it is by no means improbable, that my 90 dollars may insure me four years longer, or more, agreeable to arithmetical calculation † But if the plan was generally understood, there is no doubt but it would be generally adopted,—In that case, the premiums being vested in stock, and the interest drawn quarterly, and vested as before, would so accumulate, if no accident happened in a few years, that there must be extraordinary fires indeed to keep pace with it; in short, we might soon receive back our money with interest, and continue to be insured. But suppose the first premium to last only eight years, that would be thirty-seven and an half cents for every hundred dollars per annum, or three dollars and seventy-five cents per thousand dollars. If gentlemen in the country would consider, that their best furniture is generally kept in rooms where no one sleeps, and that in case of fire breaking out in such rooms, they might lose all that was valuable, I am sure they would not hesitate to insure upon these terms. When I mention this, I presume there are few, who have not seen the propriety of insuring their buildings. There are many people who have not more than 300 dolls. or 400 dolls. worth of furniture. Three hundred dollars, agreeable to the above calculation, would only cost at the rate of six shillings and nine pence per annum, and four hundred dollars would cost nine shillings, &c. These small sums would only be felt by the pleasing emotions they would excite on reflecting, that they are mites added to the common stock, to succor the distressed, while their own property by them was rendered secure

A Member of both of the Mutual Insurance Companies.
Petersburg, January 29th, 1801.

* What might have been the distressed situation of many of those families had they not insured.

† In a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, printed in the year 1764, which is only 37 years ago, we find an account of the following Insurance Offices being established in London, viz: The Royal Exchange Insurance Office; the London Insurance Office, and the Sun Fire Insurance Office, in which the rates of insurance were as follow:

The Royal Exchange Insurance has the following Premiums.

Sums Insured.	*Common Insurance.*
Any sum not exceeding £200	£0 5 0 per annum.
From £200 to £1000	2 6 per cent.
£1000 to £2000	3 0 per cent.
£2000 to £3000	4 0 per cent.

The London Insurance Office has the following Premiums.

Sums Insured.	*Common Insurance.*
Any sum not exceeding £200	£0 4 0 per ann.
From £200 to £1000	2 0 per cent.
£1000 to £2000	2 6 per cent.
£2000 to £3000	4 0 per cent.

The Sun Fire Insurance Office has the following Premiums.

Sums Insured.	*Common Insurance.*
Any sum not exceeding £200	£0 4 0 per ann.
From £200 to £1000	2 0 per cent.
£1000 to £2000	2 6 per cent.
£2000 to £3000	3 6 per cent.

The two last mentioned companies insured at 2s. per 100l. which is just one tenth part of one per cent. Agreeable to this calculation my 3 per cent. ought to insure me 30 years, and leave a profit considerably greater than these companies could have calculated on, arising from the whole being paid at once instead of one thirtieth part per annum. If these companies think proper to charge more than 12 times as much now, it does not follow from this, or any thing else, that fire is more destructive now than it was 37 years ago.

William M'Cay,
Clock & Watch Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in part of the house occupied by Mr. James Collet, where he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public.

N. B. A Journeyman and two Apprentices wanted to the above business.

NOTICE.

On Saturday the 7th day of February next, will be SOLD, at the store lately occupied by JOY & PRENTIS, at Rocketts, all the
Personal Estates
Of John Prentis & John Joy, dec.
CONSISTING OF
A Negro BOY and GIRL, each about twelve years old.
Rum, Brandy, Gin.
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.
Shoes, Candles.
Manufactured Tobacco.
Tobacco Presses,
And a variety of other articles.
At the same time will be SOLD,
The LEASE of said STORE.
The conditions of sale will be Cash for all sums under ten pounds, and three months credit for all sums above ten pounds, with bond and approved security.

Hez. L. Wight, *ex'r.*
of John Prentis & John Joy, dec.
Richmond, 29th Jan. 1801.

WILL BE SOLD,
In pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, to the highest bidder,
A tract of Land,
Containing about one hundred and thirty acres, with a double geared overshot MILL thereupon, erected on a fine stream, an entire stone dam, and its natural advantages not surpassed by any seat in this state—It lies in the lower part of Buckingham, is uncommonly fertile, and was formerly the property of David Coupland, esq. The sale will take place on the premises, on the seventh day of February next. Conditions cash, or sixty days credit as may be agreed on.

The Commissioner.
January 28, 1801.

WANTED,
A Single Man,
As a Tutor for a small number of Children, qualified to teach Arithmetic, & the English Language grammatically, and who can come recommended for sobriety and attention, will meet with liberal encouragement. Enquire at the Office of the VIRGINIA ARGUS.
January 15, 1801.

For Sale, or to be Rented,
The noted Tavern,
ON the main street, in the town of Manchester, lately occupied, and has been for seven years past, by Mr Zachariah Bronks, who from his attention, and the situation of the place, has made an easy fortune. To enumerate or say any thing of the conveniences of this tenement for public business, I forbear, as the place when viewed will speak for itself.

Any additional improvements that may be thought necessary or required by the person who rents it, shall be done immediately, and possession given the first day of March, 1801.

Francis Smith.
Chesterfield county, Nov. 15, 1800 tf

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale at this Printing Office,
An Oration:
On the extent and power
Of public delusion.
Delivered in Newhaven, on the evening preceding the Public commencement, September 1800.

BY ABRAHAM BISHOP.
December 25.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 21.

An engroſſed bill for the relief of Solomon Boſton, was read a third time and paſſed.

An engroſſed bill to provide for the erection and ſupport of a Light-Houſe on Cape Poge was read a third time and paſſed

Two petitions were read and committed.

A reſolution in the following words, preſented to the houſe by Mr. Rutledge, was read and ordered to lie on the table:

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of this houſe, jointly with a committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to aſcertain and report a mode of examining the votes of Preſident and Vice Preſident, and of notifying the perſons elected of their election, and to regulate the time, place and manner, of adminiſtering the oath of office to the Preſident.

Mr. Nicholſon propoſed a reſolution in the following words, which was read and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed, to enquire into the expediency of making further proviſion, to prevent the concealing and harbouring of ſlaves eſcaping from one ſtate into another, and that they report by bill or otherwiſe.

The houſe went into committee of the whole on a reſolution reported by the committee of reviſal and unfiniſhed buſineſs for continuing in force the act commonly called the Sedition law. This reſolution was ſupported by Meſſrs. Platt, Griſwold, Dana, Rutledge, and Harper, and was oppoſed by Meſſrs. Davis, Randolph, Nicholſon, Huger, Claiborne, Gallatin and Nicholas.

The committee roſe without coming to a deciſion, reported progreſs and aſked leave to ſit again.

Thurſday, January 22.

The Petition of H. Peſinger praying to be placed on the Penſion Liſt, was preſented to the Houſe and read.

On motion that this Petion be referred to the Committee of Claims, Mr. Gregg oppoſed the reference, on the ground that the Prayer of the Petitioner was barred by the Statute of Limitations and that as the Committee was bound by that Statute, they would of courſe report againſt the Petition. That therefore the Houſe in order to ſave time might as well decide on the caſe without referring it.

The motion of reference finally prevailed.

The Petition of Nathaniel Holmes was preſented to the Houſe and read, praying to be allowed certain Expenſes he was at in preparing and marching a detachment of Militia to Treaton in 1794—Referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Nicholas from the Committee to whom had been referred two Reſolutions, propoſed as amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States, in relation to the Election of Preſident and Vice Preſident, and of Members of Congreſs, made a report on that ſubject, which was read, directed to be printed, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe

This report is lengthy, and concludes with a reſolution, that it would be inexpedient to alter the Conſtitution in either of theſe reſpects.

The reſolution propoſed to the Houſe yeſterday by Mr. Nicholſon, for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the Expediency of making further proviſion for preventing the concealing and harbouring of Slaves eſcaping from one ſtate into another, was taken up, agreed to, and committed to a committee of five.

The reſolution propoſed yeſterday by Mr. Rutledge, for the appointment of a joint Committee on the part of the Houſe, jointly with a Committee on the Part of the Senate, to aſcertain and report a mode of examining and counting the votes of Preſident and Vice Preſident, and of notifying the Perſons elected of their Election, and to regulate the time, place and manner of adminiſtering the Oath of office to the Preſident was taken up, adopted, and a Committee of five appointed.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the unfiniſhed Buſineſs of yeſterday, which was a reſolution reported by the committee of Reviſal and unfiniſhed buſineſs, for continuing in force the Act commonly called the *Sedition Law*.

Meſſrs Bayard and Otis ſpoke at conſiderable length in ſupport of the reſolution, and Mr. Gallatin againſt it.

The Committee roſe, reported progreſs and aſked leave to ſit again.

Friday, January 23.

Mr. Griſwould from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the navy of the United States for the year [illegible].

Mr Rutledge from the joint committee to whom he had been referred the letter from the Commiſſioners of the City of Waſhington, requeſting the uſe of an apartment in the Capitol, for the accommodation of the ſupreme court of the United States, reported, that it would be expedient to appropriate a room on the lower floor of that building for that purpoſe

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the unfiniſhed buſineſs of yeſterday, which was a reſolution reported by the committee of reviſal and unfiniſhed buſineſs, for continuing in force the act, commonly called the Sedition law, and on the queſtion will the committee agree to the ſaid reſolution, it was determined in the affirmative by the caſting vote of the chairman, the numbers being equally divided. The committee roſe, reported the reſolution as agreed to, and the houſe agree to the reſolution as reported, and on the queſtion will the houſe agree to the ſame, it was determined in the affirmative by the vote of the Speaker, there being 48 for it and 48 againſt it.

Gen. Lee and Mr. Dennis, ſpoke in favor of the reſolution, and Meſſrs Macon, Nicholas, Nicholſon and Lyon, againſt it.

The arguments urged by the Speakers on both ſides of the queſtion in this debate, were generally a repetition of thoſe uſed on former occaſions when this buſineſs was before the houſe. Almoſt the only new ground of argument reſorted to, was the conduct of the courts of the United States in their charges to juries and their deciſions under this law.

The following reſolutions were laid on the table by Mr. Harper and directed to be printed.

Reſolved, That for completing the public buildings already commenced at the City of Waſhington, the ſum of dollars to be paid in annual inſtalments of one hundred thouſand dollars each, ought to be advanced by the United States by way of Loan; and that the public property in the ſaid city, after diſcharging the incumbrances incurred for former advances for the ſaid city and buildings, ought to be pledged and applied under the direction of Congreſs, as a fund for the reimburſement of the ſaid loan.

Reſolved, That the ſaid ſum and all other ſums applicable to the ſame objects, and hereafter to be received, or now on hand, ought to be applied under the direction of the Secretaries of the State, Treaſury, Navy and War departments, with the approbation of the Preſident of the United States, and that the ſaid Secretaries or any three of them, ought to be empowered to employ a proper clerk or clerks for keeping the accounts of the ſaid expenditures, and all ſuitable architects, agents and workmen for carrying on and completing ſaid buildings.

Reſolved, That a ſuitable apartment or apartments in that part of the capitol already finiſhed, ought to be fitted up for the temporary accommodation of the courts of the United States, appointed or hereafter to be appointed to be held in the ſaid city, & of ſuch courts as may hereafter be appointed to be held therein for the Territory of Columbia; and that in completing the capitol, permanent accommodations for the ſaid court ought to be provided therein.

Reſolved, That the ſum of dollars annually ought to be appropriated towards the eſtabliſhment of a National Library, to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of State, and that a ſuitable apartment in that part of the capitol which is now finiſhed, ought to be fitted up for the reception of the ſaid Library; and that when the capitol ſhall be completed, ſuitable apartments for the reception and uſe of the ſaid Library ought to be provided therein.

Reſolved, That the ſum of dollars ought to be appropriated for the ſuitable furniſhing of the Preſident's houſe, to be applied under the direction of the Secretaries of State, Treaſury, War and Navy departments, with the approbation of the Preſident of the United States; and that the ſaid Secretaries, or any three of them, ought to be empowered to employ a ſuitable agent for that purpoſe.

Reſolved, That the board of commiſſioners for the City of Waſhington, ought to be diſcontinued and the public property in the ſaid city to be placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treaſury, with authority to appoint ſuch clerk or clerks for the particular management thereof, as he may judge neceſſary, and that all powers, rights, duties, and truſts, now veſted in, or belonging to ſaid board, ought to be transferred to the ſaid Secretary.

The Houſe then adjourned till Monday 11 o'clock.

Monday, January 26.

A memorial of ſundry freeholders and inhabitants of Alexandria, was preſented to the Houſe, praying that Congreſs may eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of legiſlation and government for the diſtrict of Columbia, and referred to a committee of the whole on the ſame ſubject.

A memorial of ſundry mechanics and manufacturers of New-York, praying that the attention of Congreſs may be directed to the encouragement and ſupport of the manufacturing and mechanic arts within the United States, was read and referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Nott preſented from the committee appointed, a bill to cede to South-Carolina, certain lands therein mentioned, which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Reſolved, that the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be inſtructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are neceſſary to be made in the acts for the relief of ſick and diſabled ſeamen, to report by bill or otherwiſe.

The Houſe went into Committee of the whole on the bill regulating the grants of land appropriated for the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia—Mr. Rutledge in the chair

Several amendments were made and reported to the Houſe, who agreed thereto with amendments, and ordered the third reading of the bill to-morrow.

Meſſrs. Bird, M'Millan, and Varnum, were appointed a committee to enquire whether it be neceſſary to aſcertain the northwardly boundary line of the tract of land in the North-Weſtern Territory, reſerved by Virginia, for ſatisfying the bounty rights of the officers and ſoldiers of the Virginia line, to report by bill or otherwiſe.

The Houſe, after going into committee of the whole thereon, ordered to a third reading to-morrow the bill to diſcharge Samuel Lewis, ſen. from impriſonment.

Reſolved, that the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be inſtructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing the "act further to ſuſpend the commercial intercourſe between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof;" to report by bill or otherwiſe.

The Houſe, after going into committee of the whole thereon, reſolved that the prayer of the petition of James Clarke cannot be granted

Mr. Macon, from the Committee of Claims reported againſt the petition of Henry Peſſinger, to which the Houſe agreed.

The Houſe, after going into committee of the whole, ordered to a third reading to-morrow the bill allowing the tranſportation of goods duties, and merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Appoquinimink and Gallatins.

Tueſday, January 27.

Three engroſſed Bills, one entitled, "An act for regulating the grants of land appropriated for the uſe of refugees from the Britiſh provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia;" one entituled "An act, authoriſing the diſcharge of Samuel Lewis from his confinement," and one entitled, "An act, authoriſing the tranſportation of goods from Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way Apoquinimink and Saſſafras" were ſeverally read and paſſed.

Several petitions were red and referred.

Mr. Gregg, after ſeveral prefatory obſervations, moved the following reſolution which was read and ordered to be laid on the table—reſolved, that a committe be appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the act, entitled, "An act, ſupplementary to, and to amend the act, entitled, An act to eſtabliſh an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the law heretofore paſſed on that ſubject, ſo as to admit aliens who were reſident within the limits, and under the juriſdiction of the U. S. prior to the 29th day of Jan. 1795, and who have continued to reſide as aforeſaid, to become citizens of the United States."

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on a reſolution reported by the committee of Ways and Means, that it would be inexpedient to repeal the act, entitled, "An act, to provide for the valuation of land and dwelling houſes, and the enumeration of ſlaves"—This reſolution produced a lengthy debate, rather of a deſultory nature, in which Meſſrs Griſwold, Bayard, Dana, Champlin, Cooper, Nicholas, Harper, Varnum and Gallatin took part

The committee roſe without coming to a deciſion on this reſolution and were then refuſed liberty to ſit again.—A reſolution having the repeal of that law for its object was referred to the committee of Ways and Means with inſtructions to report a bill for that purpoſe.

From a Salem Paper.

"THE capture of American merchant veſſels by the Britiſh ſhips of war and privateers become every day more alarming; at Newprovidence a ſcene of iniquity is exhibited which has no parallel. We are accuſtomed not to regard theſe things from their too great familiarity—but there is a point of degradation beyond which we ought not to be ſilent. Several millions of American property have been unjuſtly condemned in this iſland. This is not an exaggeration—but a truth which can be eaſily demonſtrated, were it neceſſary to go into lengthy details. The merchants of this town have been more fortunate in his reſpect than others in the United States, yet they have not wholly eſcaped—three recent captures of Salem veſſels, into this den of rogues, prove this aſſertion; and the condemnation of at leaſt *thirty thouſand* dollars of their property is ſeverely felt by ſome of them. We are every day ſickened with the accounts of new captures. No leſs than eight American veſſels are mentioned in the Naſſau gazette, under date of 12th and 13th of December (only three weeks ſince) as being juſt ſent in for *adjudication* by his Britannic majeſty's ſhips and the Iſland *piccaroons*—— If we ſhould add to theſe the liſt of others waiting trial, the number would not be credited. The gazette has ſaid, what if the Britiſh cruiſers have "interfered" and captured "ſome illicit traders." Had the writer of that piece or the Salem copyiſt ever felt the weight of an Engliſh Weſt India court of admiralty, or poſſeſſed the ſpirit of an American, we ſhould never have heard of any ſuch apology, or of any palliations of a conduct ſo bad as the Britiſh courts have preſented towards the defenceleſs American veſſels for a period of the laſt ſeven years. It might be aſked, if the United States are not in a dream—in a dream of incautious ſecurity? The Buccaneers of New Providence (without meaning their brethren of Jamaica, of Bermuda, and of Halifax) muſt have a contemptible opinion of the American people. Our veſſels are ſent into their ports—condemnation follows almoſt as a matter of courſe. The American owners—and, to our ſhame the American nation, ſits down quietly with the loſs, and the diſgrace of putting up with what we ought no longer to ſuffer, except our fears foretell us, that the United States can be annihilated with the 10 Engliſh frigates which Peter Porcupine threatens to ſend againſt us from the Halifax ſtation. It is to be hoped, that ſome of our government ſhips will be ordered to take a ſtation off New Providence, and intercept the American prizes deſtined to that Iſland. Let theſe prizes receive counter orders, and return to their American owners, let them undergo a trial in our own courts of juſtice, and if they have tranſgreſſed the laws of nations let a rigid deciſion take place, and if it appears that the American veſſel has been guilty of any one act contrary to the ſtricteſt neutrality, let her be condemned, and given up to the Engliſh prize-maſter; or if otherwiſe, and the capture ſhould be declared illegal, let her be reſtored to the lawful owners, with coſts and damages; and in default of payment thereof, let the Engliſh officer procure bail among his friends in this country. If the American merchants make no repreſentation to the government (but which ought to be done immediately) how can they expect any change of Britiſh meaſures? The executive of the United States cannot with propriety interfere until due proof is exhibited, It is a caſe which equally intereſts thoſe who have loſt property, and thoſe who may loſe it. Indeed it is a ſubject in which the public intereſt, the revenue, the national pride, and every laudable and patriotic feeling, are deeply interwoven. The Britiſh adjudicated more than five millions of American property previous to the ratification of their treaty, which profeſſed to hold out an indemnification, but which has not, and probably never will be realized to the ſufferers, excepting they ſhould be paid by our own government. The Britiſh captures of American property ſince this treaty was accepted, and which ſome vainly imagined would ſecure us from future harm, amounts to at leaſt ten millions more! If it ſtopped here, our merchants might poſſibly be ſilent, but we may expect a continuation of the tender and parental friendſhip of this "Queen of Iſles."

MERCATOR.

BOSTON, January 14.

The State paper of yeſterday ſays,—By the *legal* returns of votes, in the firſt weſtern diſtrict, it appears there was no choice at the late trial. The hon. Mr. Bacon had 1383—Ephraim Williams, Eſq 1376—43 ſcattering. Precepts are iſſued for a new trial on the 9th of March next, and returns to be made on or before the 14th of April.

In the ſecond ſouthern diſtrict there was no choice. N. Mitchell, Eſq. had 611—Hon. Mr. Smith 551,—525 ſcattering votes. A new choice is to take place on the 9th of March next.——We augur from preſent appearances the complete ſucceſs of the republican candidates, Meſſrs. Bacon and Smith, at the next trial in March next.

NEW-YORK, January 21,

BANKING.

A Bank in the hands of any government is a mighty engine. This truth was never rendered more manifeſt than in the United States. "I muſt," ſays Hamilton, "have a National Bank, that ſhall ſpread its branches all over the union; it will make, and ſecure, friends."

Bank-Directors know the value of ſuch an engine; to themſelves it is an annuity. A Director of a certain Bank, being requeſted to be put in the liſt of Aſſembly men, replied, "What! give up my Directorſhip, equal to 6000l per annum, beſides the power and influence it gives me among my neighbours, to ſit among a parcel of wild wood men, that ſlink like a neſt of ſnakes in a hollow log."

The Banks in this City, prior to the Manhattan eſtabliſhment, were notoriouſly, as much ſubject to the influence of party, as the purſe of an individual. To purſue their aid, it was neceſſary to be of the ſame political color as themſelves. This principle was ſtretched to ſo great an extent, that it made hypocrites of many; and as hypocriſy finds its own cure in its own deſtruction, they have at laſt diſcovered, that power raiſed on a proſtitute foundation, will fall by the firſt adverſe blaſt.

Inſtitutions for public convenience loſe all their merit, and the managers of them all their honor, when they convert them into weapons of faction.

January 24.

Extract of a letter from Bequia, to a gentleman in New-London, dated December 15, 1800

"There is the appearance of trouble once more at St. Vincents. Three days ago a negro man and woman went to the Preſident and made oath that an inſurrection was planned among the negroes, in the windward of the iſland; the leaders of which were a black company of foot ſtationed at Mount Young, a garriſon on the farther part of the iſland, and that the Chriſtmas holy days was the time fixed on for the riſing.

"In conſequence of this intelligence a galows was immediately erected, and early the next morning the dragoons of the 30th Regiment ſtationed here, began their march for Mount Young, to ſecure the negro company before mentioned But a negro being appriſed of their object, haſtened to inform his brethren, who all eſcaped ſave two, who with the informer were brought in. The dragoons found and ſecured upwards of 100 ſtands of arms, which the negroes had ſecreted in their houſes to the windward

"Yeſterday powder and ball were ſent to all the outpoſts in the Iſland, and the militia were ſupplied with every thing requiſite, and ordered to be in readineſs to act at a moments warning.

"The inhabitants think it will be a ſerious buſineſs, and fear ſuch another year as '94. There are about 650 regular troops in the Iſland, and 700 militia. The greateſt dependence is placed in the militia."

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.

Extract to the Editor of the Aurora, dated Waſhington, January 21, 1801.

"You were ſingularly fortunate in obtaining an inſpection of the treaſury books, before their removal to this place, as I believe the copies you kept are the only traces that now remain of the books you had in poſſeſſion; you may recollect that I told you, the books of one of the departments, which you ſaw, were committed to the care of Farrell, it is remarkable that the *fire* commenced in that appartment, and all the books under his care are ſaid to be conſumed in the fire laſt night."

WASHINGTON, January 26.

French Treaty.

In Senate of the United States.

On Friday laſt the Senate proceeded to conſider the form of ratification of the Treaty reported by a ſelect committee, which was ſubſtantially that the treaty be ratified with the exception of the 2d and 3d Articles, and with the addition of two new Articles, one declaring that the Treaty ſhould not be conſtrued in any of its proviſions to affect any pre-exiſting treaties formed with other nations, and the other limiting its duration to eight years.

A diviſion of the diſtinct queſtions contained in the form of ratification was called for, when the following queſtions were taken.

1ſt. Shall the 2d article of the treaty be *excepted?*

Two thirds of the members not concurring the queſtion was loſt, and of conſequence the 2d article was not *excepted*.

2. Shall the 3d article of the treaty be *excepted?*

Two thirds of the members not concurring the queſtion was loſt, and of conſequence the 3d article was not *excepted*.

3. Shall the article declaring that this Treaty ſhall not affect any pre-exiſting Treaties be agreed to?

Two thirds of the members not concurring the queſtion was loſt, and of conſequence the new article was not agreed to.*

4. Shall the article, limiting the Treaty to eight years be agreed to?

This queſtion was agreed to by nearly an unanimous vote.

The firſt three members of the form of a ratification being virtually diſagreed to, the ratification remained unconditional, except as to the limitation of the Treaty to eight years.

On agreeing to this form of ratification there were 16 Yeas—14 Nays.

The ratification was therefore loſt, there not being two thirds of the members in favor of it.

The Yeas and Nays were as follow:

Yeas.		*Nays.*
Meſſrs. Langdon	Meſſrs	J. Maſon
Livermore		D. Foſter
T. Foſter		Tracy
Green		Hillhouſe
Paine		Morris
Chipman		Dayton
Armſtrong		Schureman
S. T. Maſon		Bingham
Nicholas		Roſs
Bloodworth		Latimer
Franklin		Wells
Marſhall		Hindman
Brown		Howard
Baldwin		Read.—14.
Cocke		
Anderſon—16.		

We underſtand that ſome doubt is entertained of the *concluſiveneſs of the vote in Senate.*

* The diſagreeing to this article, aroſe altogether from the opinion entertained on all hands that it was unneceſſary, as the ſame effect would be produced without it, that would be produced by it.

Our readers will obſerve that the report of the committee of reviſal and unfiniſhed buſineſs, recommending a continuance of the SEDITION LAW, was approved on Friday in the Houſe of Repreſentatives by the *caſting vote of the* SPEAKER. Since that vote was taken three members have arrived who are decidedly hoſtile to it. No doubt can, therefore, be entertained of its ultimate rejection. On this proſpect we congratulate the friends of the liberty of the preſs, and the guardians of the conſtitution.

ALEXANDRIA, January 26.

We learn that many Century Sermons have been lately preached recapitulating the principal events of the Century lately cloſed. Theſe, when publiſhed, will be valuable additions to our ſtock of materials for a hiſtory of the United States.

Citizen Bernard, profeſſor of writing, in Paris, has invented a *ſupplementary arm*, the mechanical ingenuity of which enables thoſe who have had the misfortune to be deprived of that member, to write and alſo to cut their pens. The firſt conſul has ordered an account of this machine to be given him by Sabithier, Surgeon-general of Invalids, and has alſo deſired the inventor to fabricate ſome for ſuch of the military as the fate of war has put in a ſtate to want them.—(*London paper.*)

FREDERICKSBURG, January 27.

WE are authoriſed to ſay, that JOHN NICHOLAS, Eſquire, one of our preſent Members of Congreſs from this State, declines taking a poll, in the Election of Members to the next Congreſs.

FOR SALE,

At Samuel Pleaſants' Printing-Office,

[*By the Dozen or Single Copy,*]

THE COLUMBIAN

Spelling & Reading

BOOK:

OR

AN EASY AND ALLURING GUIDE TO SPELLING AND READING,

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Tuesday, February 3, 1801.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears that the seaports of Spain are at this time afflicted with a contagious disease of a very malignant nature, which without great precaution may be brought into this Commonwealth: I have therefore tho't fit, with the advice of the Council of State, to issue this Proclamation, enjoining all vessels coming from Spain into any port of entry and delivery in this Commonwealth, to perform quarantine for the term of twenty days at the usual quarantine ground of such ports respectively. And I do most strictly enjoin the superintendants of quarantine at the several ports within this Commonwealth, to execute the injunction hereby imposed, according to the law, with diligence and fidelity.

Given under my hand, with the seal of the commonwealth annexed, at Richmond, this twenty-first day of January, in the (L. S.) year one thousand eight hundred and one, and of the Commonwealth the twenty fifth.

JAMES MONROE.

The President of the United States has granted a Free Pardon to all concerned in the late *Hot-Water* insurrection. In consequence of which the prisoners confined in Norristown jail, were liberated on the 14th ult. They were escorted from the prison by a Company of Light Dragoons and a Troop of Horse.

By an account of the expenditures of the United States, from the 1st of Oct. 1799. to the 30th of September, 1800, it appears that the whole expenditure of the American government during that period amounts to *eight millions, three hundred and seventy thousand, seven hundred and sixty six* dollars—4,549,248 8 of which for the military, and 1,940,479 69 for the naval department.

By the Star of the 1st of December, it appears, that there were then in the British navy, 195 ships of the line, 27 50's, 246 frigates, 314 sloops of war—Total, 782—of which there are in commission, 131 of the line—21 50's—208 frigates—273 sloops of war—in all 633!

For the VIRGINIA ARGUS.

From a Scots Correspondent.

PERHAPS the whole history of mankind does not present such another instance or premature, as well as consummate corruption, as that which has been exhibited by the federal government. In the space of twelve years only, we have, in some respects, got farther down the gulph than England was able to plunge in seven hundred and thirty four years, to wit, from the Norman usurpation to this very day.

As complete evidence of this fact, we have only to refer to the speech of Mr Davis, one of the Kentucky members of Congress; of which the reader has seen a copy in the Virginia Argus of the 30th December last. This gentleman tells you that president Adams wanted to excite a rebellion in the South Western Territory; that, for this purpose, he connived at the grossest robbery and oppression, upon the part of Winthrop Sargent, and the Judges of this district; that president Adams wished for nothing but a pretence of insurrection, that he might collect a body of troops in order to crush the state; that the people were apprised of this design; and sensible that nothing but such a pretence was desired. "But," adds M. Davis, "the sun of *federalism* is nearly set. Not three months, and it *sets forever!*"

It was generally believed that one of the motives for perpetrating that scene of infamy, the Richmond trial for sedition, was with the hope of some riot, or disturbance, at the capitol. On this account, the republicans were particularly anxious that nothing of the kind should appear. Chase himself, that abandoned monster! told Capt. Jones that he was surprised with the tranquility of the people; that at Annapolis, or Baltimore, he would have been repeatedly forced to *clear the court*. The precipitation of his subsequent departure from this city proves that he was eminently sensible of the reception which he deserved. A riot of that sort might have produced infinitely bad consequences. Though the Republicans have gained the battle, yet they must not forget how very closely they approached to the brink of a defeat. If *five* votes only had been transferred from Jefferson and Burr to Adams and Pinckney, Mr. Adams must have kept his seat until the *extinguishment* of the federal constitution; which, under a president like *him*, could hardly have lasted *four years longer*. For one cause of alarm, you see that the south western territory was in a state of exasperation. Virginia has transcendant reasons to be thankful for the success of her celebrated citizen. Mr. Adams bears the most pure and immortal rancour against this commonwealth. His abhorrence resembles rather the hydrophobia of a diseased animal than the resentment of a man.

The character of Winthrop Sargent was partly described, last winter, in the first volume of *The Prospect before Us*. Every month has produced fresh evidence of the accuracy of the statements advanced in that book. We derive much consolation from observing that Mr. Davis was permitted to deliver his remarks upon Mr. Adams without interruption from the Speaker. This circumstance shows how dreadfully *creft fallen* the federalists have become. Yet they have had the boldness to say that they will disappoint President Jefferson's election; & proceed to the choice of an *interregnum* president. This menace can only be regarded as the delirium of desperate guilt. No man worth a shilling would accept of a situation (for I cannot call it an *office*) that must have so many probabilities of conducting him to a halter.

If it was worth while to speak of an event which cannot possibly happen, I would say that this election must issue with an immediate explosion of the funded property, the bank property, and the mercantile property; that the *interregnum* would set us back to seventeen hundred and *eighty*. It is absolutely true that some crack-brained wretches have boasted of this project. I had such information yesterday from a member of congress. I wish that he had seat me the names of those incendiaries—*they should have rung with a vengeance! to the four sides of Virginia.* Harper can hardly be one of them; for he is a wretched poltroon. Sedgwick has become hypocondriack; and Harrison Otis, although young and lusty, never had the nerves of a cat. It was not possible for Callender to have spoken with too much severity of such a phalanx of parricides. You see how tame a person always becomes, when he has been imprisoned for *Sedition!*

For my part, I am rather glad than otherwise that I came to this place. Because it has afforded me an opportunity of holding out a lesson to the grovelling tyrants. They see upon *what kind of characters* it is possible for despotism to stumble. They see that men can be found, who are not easily to be deterred from the prosecution of a serious undertaking by the oppression of a fine, or by the stench of a prison.

*Tush! Tush! fear boys with bugs!**

Richmond Jail, Monday, January 19, 1801.

**Shakespeare.*

From the CABINET.

It is suggested by some who feel sore upon the subject of the *Treasury bonfire*, that the Editor of the Cabinet will be put to prove all he asserts with respect to it, so be it: he is ready.

One of the gentlemen who discovered the clandestine caucus, in an adjoining room, has already been before a magistrate to make oath to that convincing circumstance.

In one particular, the Cabinet was led into an error: The fire did not break out in a room where no fire had been kept; but, from appearance, about 10 feet from a fire-place, in a room, which had been occupied with a fire, the same day; *the chimney piece was not consumed*, while the floor at the opposite side of the room, and even the sleepers under it, were almost entirely burnt up, and the fire had made its way into an adjacent room.

We have heard many particulars respecting the burning of the War Office; of their being offered on oath to a magistrate, which together with the recent burning, convince me, that they were both the work of some incendiary, either in or out of office. Being thus convinced, it becomes my duty to publish such facts, as will tend to convince others—therefore any gentlemen who are in possession of any of the circumstances relative to either of those *final fett emeat* fires will much oblige the Editor by handing them in.

Since writing the above the Washington Federalist of Friday last has come to hand; it has *condescended*, it seems by its language, to notice the Cabinet, and copy the account of the official fire. They have not, they say, for "various reasons," noticed it before: their *reasons* are very well known to the Editor of the Cabinet, I thank them for their condescention in copying my remarks respecting the fire, & I hope they will continue to fulfil their duty in this respect, by copying the paragraphs up on the same subject from this day's *Cabinet* they will bear their own weight, and rivet the suspicions of every candid reader, notwithstanding all the reflection which the Editor of that paper can superadd to the contrary.

More particulars,

After making the foregoing remarks, I received a communication, by which it appears that the 3 gentlemen who made the horrid discovery at the time of the fire, have substantiated their assertions with the solemnity of an oath, before a magistrate; and that another gentleman of veracity, is ready to testify that after the alarm of *fire* was given, he was one of the first that entered the Treasury Office; that the fire in the fire-place had been apparently carefully put together, and secured by the fender; and that he discovered a brand of fire in the room, at least fourteen feet from the fire place!

These are horrid—disgraceful—damning circumstance—but it is my duty to publish them; and I hope, impelled by the same consideration the editor of the Federalist, will publish them also.

☞ The following extract is the conclusion of a speech delivered by the Rev Doct. *Stillman*, in the convention of Massachusetts for ratifying the Federal Constitution in 1788. From the precision with which the events predicted in this extract have occurred, it would almost be believed that the Doctor was endued with a spirit of prophecy.

"After all, if this constitution were as perfect as the sacred volume is, it would not secure the liberties of the people, unless they watch their own liberties. Nothing written on paper will do this. It is therefore necessary, that the People should keep a watchful, not an over jealous eye, on their rulers; and that they should give all due encouragement to our colleges, schools of learning, &c that so knowledge may be diffused through every part of our country.—Ignorance and slavery, knowledge and freedom, are inseparably connected. While Americans remain in their present enlightened condition, and warmly attached to the cause of liberty, they cannot be enslaved. ☞ Should the General Government become so lost to all sense of honor, and the freedom of the People, as to attempt to enslave them, they who are the descendants of a race of men who have dethorned Kings, would make an American Congress tremble—*strip them of their public honors*—and reduce them to the lowest state of degradation."

DECLARATION OF WAR,

Against Great Britain, by the Emperor of all the Russias.

Petersburgh, November 15, 1800.

WHEREAS War has for many years desolated the face of Europe and disturbed the tranquility of innocent communities, from considerations that cannot be justified by the laws of nature or nations. And whereas the maritime strength of Great Britain has become dangerous to the privileges and liberties of other states, and on sundry unwarrantable occasions violated the rights of neutrality.

And whereas the principal support of this overgrown fleet, is derived from my faithful allies, Denmark and Sweeden; I hereby proclaim it my solemn determination to cooperate with them for supporting the balance of power in Europe; and to equalize the advantages of weak and unprotected sovereignties.

And whereas terms of peace have been offered by the First Consul of the French Republic, that have been shamefully neglected,

I hereby proclaim war against the king of the Britons, and authorise the seizure and detention of all ships, goods, and merchandize belonging to his subjects, and a sequestration of all property, having no other object but a restoration of a general peace. I look up to heaven for the rectitude of my intentions, and subscribe this declaration to advance and promote the general interest of mankind. Done at Petersburgh this 15th day of November, 1800.

PAUL.

Dumbrosskie, G. Sec.

The following are the YEAS and NAYS on agreeing to the report of the committee of revisal and unfinished business, recommending a continuance of the SEDITION LAW.

Yeas—*Messrs Bartlett, Bayard, Bird, J. Brown, Champlin, Cooper, Craik, Dana, F. Davenport, J. Davenport, Dennis, Dickson, Edmond, Evans, Foster Freeman, Glen, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich Griswold, Grove, Harper, Henderson, Hill, Imlay, Kittera, H. Lee, S. Lee, Morris, Otis, Page, Pinckney, Platt, Powel, J. Reed, N. Read, Rutledge, Shepard, J. C. Smith, Sheafe, Tenney, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, R. Thomas, Wadsworth, Wain, L. Williams, H. Woods*—48.

Nays.—*Messrs Aston, Bailey, Bishop, R. Brown, Christie, Clay, Claiborne, Condit, Davis, Dawson, Deni, Eggleston, Elmendorf, Gallatin, Goode, Gray, Gregg, Hanna, Heister, Holmes, Huger, Jackson, Kitchell, Leib Lyon, Linn, Macon, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholson, Nott, Parker, Randolph, Smilie, J. Smith, S. Smith, Spaight, Sanford, Stone, Sumpter, Tolliaferro, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, R. Williams*—48.

From the ALBANY REGISTER.

WILLIAM COBBET, alias PETER PORCUPINE, is now publishing a Newspaper, in London, under the title of "*The Porcupine*" In a late address to the People of England, *Peter* gives a history of his career in this country—and with no small share of egotism, relates all that he did and suffered, whilst here, in order to bring about a war with France, a close alliance with England, and the change of our government into a *Monarchy*. He imputes the failure of his designs to the cautious and timid spirit of those upon whom he relied to second his efforts. Mr. *Adams*, *Harper*, and others, are named as the principals in this *revolutionary* enterprize; but they could not agree among themselves, as to the measures most proper to be pursued. A few of them were for bold and rapid movements; while others, and particularly "*a certain cautious chief*," were in favor of "slow "and circumspective measures, and could "not be brought to see the necessity of an "immediate rupture with France, a coalition with England, or the propriety of "then introducing an hereditary first magistrate against the sense of the *Republicans*," who were still deemed too formidable to be put down suddenly. When we compare these "*precious confessions*" of *Porcupine*, with those of *Lyman*, (one of the Massachusetts' delegation in Congress, who informed his constituents that the *Federalists* were not divided on *principles*, but only as to *measures*—that some were for silencing opposition by A FEW BOLD STROKES, &c) it serves to strengthen our conviction of the hostile temper of that faction to the free principles of our government—and to increase our gratitude to heaven for our late happy deliverance.

We are informed that Abraham Bishop, has been *turned out of office*, as clerk of the superior court for the county of New Haven. The reason alledged for this change is his being the author of an oration on political delusion. This proves that the obligarchy of this state are resolved to exercise power while it remains in their hands, and will continue to prosecute men for promulgating those principles which have obtained the sanction of the people, as evinced by the late election. This gentleman has the approbation of a self-approving conscience, and the applause and admiration of three fourths of the citizens of the United States to console him under the lash of aristocratical intolerance. There are times and places when the private station is the post of honor, but we are confident more auspicious times await us. (*Bee.*)

Levi Lincoln is at length elected a representative in the present congress for the 1st western district of Massachusetts.

The triumph of republican principles in the election of *Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr* has been celebrated by the citizens of Paterson, N. J. of Berks, Lancaster and Chester, Pennsylvania; Easton, (Mar.) and Petersburg (Virg.)

The facts mentioned in the report of the Parliament of Great Britain on the scarcity of Corn, if well founded, furnish the data on which to estimate the quantity of corn that must be imported to supply the inhabitants. The report states that the deficiency amounts to *one fourth* of an average crop. Now the annual consumption is to be rated at about eight bushels to a soul. The French consume one third more, but they eat more bread than the English.

It then Enagland contains eight millions of souls they require 64,000,000 of bushels of Corn for their annual consumption—One fourth of which is *sixteen millions*—the deficiency to be supplied by commerce.

The report states the imported wheat and flour of the last year to amount to 1,261 932 quarters or 10,095,450 bushels. To supply the demand the current year, they will require sixteen millions or one third more than the importations of the last year. It is said that grain is scarce in Portugal—and it is possible that the plague on the Barbary coast may have lessened the harvest, the last year—but of this we have no knowledge. At any rate, a cession of supplies of wheat from the Baltic will prove very inconvenient to Great Britain, especially at this crisis.

(*Com. Ad.*)

[In the "*Monthly Retrospect of fine Arts*" published in *London*, the following two Prints are announced—the subjects are highly interesting to Americans.]

BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL.

Painted by Trumbull, engraved by J. C. Muller, and published by Poggi.

To preserve the memory of those men to whom America owed her Independence, and delineate a series of those actions by which that independence was acquired and maintained, is an idea worthy of Rome, when in the zenith of its glory. It induces the rising generation to consider their ancestors with respect, and incites them to emulate the examples set before them, in such characters as their late revered President, who must in future ages rank very high among the legislators, who by the prudence and moderation of their government have given stability, or at least a great probability of it, to the states which were founded by their wisdom. Stuart's portrait of this great character we noticed in our last; and, like the medals of the heroes of Greece in its best state, it will give to future ages the countenance of the man to whom America has been so much indebted.

The battle of Bunker's Hill is a grand design. The point of time is interesting: it represents two officers, one of the British, the other of the American army, desperately wounded. The young American is the principal figure, and is evidently in the agonies of death. An English grenadier is prevented from giving him another wound with his bayonet, by an American soldier, and a British officer, the latter of whom humanely arrests his arm in its progress. These form the first groupe. In the second, a British officer is carried off in the arms of the soldiers. It is a very fine print, and in design much superior to the *sortie*. The engraving does the highest credit to the artist, J. G. by whom we do not recollect to have seen any print of much consequence besides this.——May his labours be successfully continued.

The Death of Gen. Montgomery.

J. J. Clemens sculp.

This print is not equal to the preceding, either in design or execution. The design is formal and too studied; and the drawing, engraving, and general effect, inferior. The design of each, in the mode of thinking, distribution of light and shade, drawing, and indeed every thing that appears in a print, is much *rather too much*, like the President of the Royal Academy.

A set of the above Prints for sale at the Office of the Virginia Argus.

ANECDOTES.

A young man being in company where they were drinking brandy and cyder, till it tripped most of their heels; "What do you call this kind of stuff" says he—"Sampson replied one: "You might as well call it Pharah,' said he, "for it will not *let the people go*.

A wit bemoaning the uncomfortable prospect of celibacy, and comparing the respective happiness of a married and single state, exclaimed, "What can make the bitter cup of a bachelor's life go down?" and in the same tone, by way of self condolent response, observed "ALAS! ALAS!!

Meanness put to the blush!

A Mr. Cubtail, noted for his parsimony and saving grace, but more particularly for a habit of skinning every animal that died in and about his house, lost his mother, a very aged woman, the friends and relations of the deceased met in mournful silence, at Mr. Cubtail's to attend the last solemn act, had viewed the deceased with weeping eyes, and the sexton was going to close the lid of the coffin, when Mr. Cubtail's son, a boy of five years old, who had been an attentive observer of his father's habits, stopped the sexton, and running eagerly up to his father, exclaimed, "Sir, ar'n't you going to skin granny?"

A FEW COPIES OF A

LETTER TO A MEMBER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA,

On the Subject of the

Late Conspiracy of the Slaves,

May be had of the Printer hereof.

January 20.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, pronounced on the first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, between James Monroe governor and plaintiff, and Henry Anderson, and David Ross defendants; and between William Duval plaintiff, and Henry Anderson David Ross, the Attorney General and Auditor for Public Accounts, defendants; and between James Powell Anderson plaintiff, and the Attorney General for the Commonwealth, Henry Anderson and David Ross, defendants;

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

At Amelia Courthouse, on the 12th day of March next,

The tract of Land,

Mortgaged to the commonwealth by the said Henry Anderson by deed of indenture, bearing date the 30th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, except one hundred acres claimed by James Powell Anderson, which is excepted in the said decree—which valuable tract of land is the same whereon the said Henry Anderson now resides, and on which Amelia courthouse is situate. The said tract of land which consists of two thousand acres, more or less, will be laid off in lots so as to suit the purchasers, and will be sold for Cash; the proceeds of the said sale to be applied to the discharge of the said decree of the High Court of Chancery.

Commissioners.

January 28, 1801. 3tw

The SUBSCRIBER

BEING conveniently situated to the SASON of the CANAL, and having Lumber houses near thereto, would willingly receive Flour and Grain on Storage, or sell those articles on commissions, for those who may think proper to employ him—and he hopes that his attention (to the interest of those who may intrust their business with him) will give satisfaction.

He wishes to employ a person (of a good moral character) acquainted with the business of making WINDSOR CHAIRS, &c. to whom he will give extraordinary wages.

Samuel Parsons.

Richmond, 2d mo. 2d, 1801. (wtf)

Late Pamphlets, &c.

For sale at the Office of the Argus.

	Dols.	Cts
Proceedings of the Virginia Assembly, on the answers of the several states to their Resolutions passed in Dec 1798, commonly called Madison's Resolutions.	0	50
Examination of the *Question*, How far the Common Law of England is the Law of the Federal Government of the United States? By Judge Tucker.	0	37½
Letter to a Member of the General Assembly of Virginia, on the subject of the late Conspiracy of the slaves, with a proposal for their Colonization	0	25
Letter from the late Col. George Nicholas, to a friend in Virginia.	0	25
Barlow's Letters.	0	25
Bishop's Oration, on the extent and power of political delusion.	0	37½
Debates in the House of Delegates of Virginia, on Resolutions respecting the Acts of Congress commonly called the Alien & Sedition Laws.	1	0
Curtius's Letters to General Marshall	0	25
Vindication of the general ticket Law, passed by the Legislature of Virginia, Jan. 1800, by G. Hay, Esquire.	0	25
Hamilton's Vindication	0	37½
Letter to A. Hamilton, occasioned by his letter to President Adams	0	12
Two trials of Fries and others, on an indictment for Treason, with an index containing the evidence and arguments of counsel on both sides	1	0
Poems and Plays, by the late Col. Robert Munford	0	75
Callender's Prospect before Us, vols. 1 and 2.	1	75
——'s Sketches of the History of America.	1	0
——'s Annual Register for 1796	1	25
——'s British Honor	0	84
Manual of a Freeman	0	50
History of the late War in Ireland by J. Burk	1	0
Female Patriotism, or the death of Joan D'Arc; an historical play, in five acts, by J. Burk	0	25
The Secret, a comedy by L. Morris, Esq	0	34

Just received, and for Sale at this Office,

A NEW WORK, ENTITLED

THE

School of Wisdom:

OR,

AMERICAN MONITOR.

Containing a copious collection of sublime and elegant Extracts, from the most eminent writers on Morals, Religion and Government.

—PRICE ONE DOLLAR—

"We frequently fall into error and folly, not because the true principles of action are not known, but because, for a time, they are not remembered. He may therefore justly be numbered among the benefactors of mankind, who contracts the great rules of life into short sentences that may be easily imprinted on the memory, and caught by frequent recollection to recur habitually to the mind."

(cf tf) RAMBLER.

GIM CRACK,

The Noted Covering Horse;

WILL ſtand at my ſtable in Amelia, on Appomattox River, to be let to mares the enſuing ſeaſon at Six Dollars the leap, to be paid down; or Fifteen Dollars the ſeaſon, with One Shilling and Six Pence for the Groom. The money for the ſeaſon may be diſcharged by the payment of twelve dollars at any time before the firſt of November next.

Gentlemen that chooſe to have their mares fed, ſhall have corn at the neighbourhood price, ſervants' board gratis.

I have provided good and extenſive paſturage, well incloſed, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

Gim Crack's pedigree and performances are well known, ſo that it only remains for me to ſay that his colts are uncommonly large and very beautiful, and that he is in a fine condition, and of great vigor.

Ludwell Brackett.

Amelia, January 10th, 1801. (*ozwtf*)

At a Court continued and held for Buckingham county, the 14th day of November, 1800.

John Purnall, pl't.
VERSUS
Thos. Crutcher, John Sanders & Margaret his wife, William Sneed, John Sneed, Landon Sneed, Archilles Sneed Sarah Sneed and Elizabeth Sneed, children & repreſentatives of Mary Sneed, dec'd formerly Mary Crutcher, Sarah Crutcher, Thomas Crutcher, Sarah Crutcher, Thomas Crutcher, and Leabert Crutcher, ſons and repreſentatives of William Crutcher, deceaſed; Coleman Crutcher, William Crutcher, Robert Crutcher, Charles Fouſhee and Lucy his wife, John Fouſhee and Sarah his wife, Benjamin Ficklin and Suſanna his wife, and Elizabeth Sneed, legal repreſentatives and heirs of Hugh Crutcher, deceaſed, and Henry Crutcher, which ſaid defendants are the lawful repreſentatives and heirs of Leonard Crutcher, dec'd. } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, except Henry Crutcher, not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, IT IS ORDERED, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of March term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Richmond newſpapers for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

A Copy,
Teſte,
BOLLING BRANCH, D. C. B. C.

Burr-Stones.

THE Subſcribers have juſt received a quantity of BURR-STONES, of a very ſuperior ſize and quality, which they offer for ſale at their ſtore, No. 93, Bowley's Wharf,

J. Ogleby & D. Winchester.

Baltimore, Jan 10, 1801. (tf)

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at S. Pleaſants' Printing-Office, Richmond,
By the Groſs or Dozen,

CAREY'S
Franklin Almanack
FOR THE YEAR 1801.

CONTAINING
BESIDES THE USUAL ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS

1. Table of high water at the principal places in the United States.
2. Population of the United States, according to the laſt cenſus.
3. Standard of American weights,
4. American miles
5. Table of the weight or value of the various coins.
6. Value of foreign monies of account
7. Weight of federal coins
8. Calculations reſpecting human life
9. View of the progreſs of the National debt and Navy of Great Britain
10. The French Calender
11. Stamp Duties payable in the United States
12. Table of the Latitude and Longitude of the places in the United States
13. Political and moral reflections.
14. Federal Courts
15. Courts of the States of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina
16. Table of roads
17. Yearly meetings of the people called Quakers
18. Directions for brewing ſpruce beer
19. Receipt to cure inflamed eyes
20. For a defluxion in the eyes
21. To cure the pole evil
22. To cure the canker
23. To kill rats
24. To cure froſt bitten feet
25. To ſtrengthen weak eyes
26. To cure the gripes
27. To cure a cold in the head
28. To preſerve apple trees from moſs
29. To preſerve apples
30. To keep crows from corn land

Domeſtic Medicines.

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, AND CONSUMPTIONS.

DR. CHURCH'S
COUGH DROPS

IS a Medicine unequalled by any other in the world—Since firſt diſcovered by Dr. Church, it has reſtored to Health many Thouſands of the moſt Emaciated Objects, both Aſthmatic and Conſumptive that were ever known to exiſt, in Europe, America and the Weſt-Indies, and often when every other Medicine had been uſed without effect, and the moſt eminent of the Faculty conſulted in vain. It is a Sovereign, Speedy, and Effectual Remedy in

Head-Aches,	Sore Throats,
Colds,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congealed Phlegm,
Tickilings in the throat,	Spitting of Blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt	Soreneſs of the breaſt and Stomach, &c
Hooping Cough,	&c.

ASTHMAS & CONSUMPTIONS, and all Diſorders of the Breaſts and Lungs Further proof of its efficacy, with a liſt of upwards of One Thouſand Atteſted Caſes of Cure, may be ſeen at the place of Sale.

The only Medicine in the World, that Cures the moſt Inveterate ITCH in four hours.

The Genuine Patent Scotch Ointment,

For Pleaſantneſs, Safety, Expedition, Eaſe and Certainty, is infinitely ſuperior to any other Medicine for the cure of the Itch. It is ſo certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one inſtance whatever, of effectually curing that diſagreeable diſorder in four hours, by one application only, though applied to many thouſands in England, Scotland and Ireland. It does not contain the leaſt particle of Mercury, ſee the Affidavit, but may be applied with the greateſt ſafety on the moſt delicate Lady during her pregnancy; or the tendereſt Infants.

The Proprietor is ſo certain of its infallibility, that he engages to return the money to any perſon on whom it does not perform a cure in four hours.

FOR Nervous Diſorders, Female Complaints, Gout in the Stomach, Melancholy, Seminal Weakneſſes, Loſs of Appetite, Bilious Diſorders, Inward Weakneſſes, Indigeſtion, Obſtinate Gleets, Juvenile Indiſcretions, and Premature Old Age, and every other ſympton of extreme debility, which are the conſequences of a diſſipated life—Exceſs of Pleaſure or Grief—Heat or Change of Climate—Immoderate Uſe of Tea, Spirituous Liquors, or any Intemperance—Bad Lyings in—Diſeaſes incident to Young Girls and Women at a certain period of life—

The Cordial Reſtorative Balſam

Is recommended as a Medicine of ſpecific and unparrelleled virtues for the immediate relief and ſpeedy and permanent cure of the above diſorders, having ſtood a trial of many ſucceſsful years, during which period many thouſands of both ſexes have been reſtored from the brink of the grave.

This Balſam is particularly adapted to weak Female Conſtitutions, as well as to phlegmatic habits in general; it acts powerfully as a cervine, not only to the weak ſtomach, but to the whole nervous ſyſtem; corrects a vitiated appetite and digeſtion in the firſt paſſages, and aſſiſts wonderfully in recovering the tone of the urinary and genital organs.—Hence its efficacy in the moſt obſtinate ſeminal gleets in men, & correſponding weakneſſes in women; and hence it will contribute more ſafely, ſurely and honourably towards conjugal happineſs, than any of thoſe irritating, diabolical compoſitions which are ſhamefully adminiſtered to the unwarys

It is earneſtly recommended to thoſe ladies, who from repeated and difficult labours, are afflicted with weakneſſes and infirmities; in which caſes it is highly uſeful, ſtrengthening at the ſame time the ſtomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole conſtitution.

Thoſe, who in advanced life, feel the conſequences of youthful exceſs, or unfortunate youth, who have brought on themſelves a numerous train of evils, will by the uſe of this, find themſelves reſtored to health and ſtrength, and all the melancholy ſymptoms removed, which are the general effects of ſuch cauſes.

For whether the ſyſtem has received a ſhock, and is debilitated from imprudencies or inattention in the earlieſt part of life, or is ſinking under the advance of years, a few doſes of this Medicine will afford immediate aſſurance of returning health and ſtrength, by giving tone to the muſcular ſyſtem, and organs of digeſtion, and by renovating the whole conſtitution.

To the young it will afford laſting health, ſtrength and ſpirits, in place of laſſitude and debility; and to the aged and infirm, it will aſſuredly furniſh great relief and comfort, by gently and ſafely invigorating the ſyſtem; it will not give immortality; but if it be in the power of Medicine to gild the autumn of declining years and calmly and ſerenely protract the cloſe of life beyond its narrow ſpan, this Reſtorative is capable of effecting that grand deſideratum.

Conſtitutions relaxed, weak or decayed in men or women, are under the immediate influence of this Reſtorative.

Old coughs, ſoon relieved, and ſpeedily cured. Poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happieſt change; the chill watery fluid become rich and hale ſanie, and the limbs be covered with fleſh, firm and healthful.

It will no doubt be acceptable to the reader, to ſee accounts of ſome of the remarkable caſes and cures which have been performed by this truly invaluable medicine, in the diſorders for which it was invented; he has therefore ſelected a few of ſuch caſes as have come within his own immediate knowledge, which are publiſhed and may be had (gratis) at any of the places where the Medicine is ſold.

FOR THE CURE OF FITS.
THE PATENT ANTISPASMODIC ELIXIR

Convulſions,	Hyſteric,
Epileptic, or	Falling Fits,

Are effectually Cured by this Excellent Medicine Its virtues are abſolutely Specific and Unparalleled. It has failed in no inſtance within the knowledge of the proprietor (when taken agreeable to the directions, and perſeverance) the moſt dreadful Fits ever known. One caſe of Cure is ſubjoined out of a conſiderable number, as proof of its Efficacy atteſted before the Lord Mayor of London.

AFFIDAVIT.

"I, James Pocock, of No 40 North Street, in the Pariſh of St. Luke's, Middleſex, do make oath, That I was grievouſly afflicted with Fits for upwards of fourteen years, and that in ſo violent a degree, as to require twelve men to hold me in them, to prevent me daſhing myſelf to pieces. They would generally laſten me five, ſix, and often ſeven hours; in conſequence of which my conſtitution became quite emaciated. I made applications to many eminent gentlemen of the faculty, who afforded me no relief whatever: till I applied to Dr. James Church of the City Road, who preſcribed his Antiſpaſmodic Elixir for me, which I took, and which alone cured me of the moſt dreadful Fits, and reſtored me to perfect health. This deponent further maketh oath, and ſaith, that it is now two years ſince he was cured of his fits, and he has had no return of them whatever.

JAMES POCOCK.

Sworn before me at the Manſion-Houſe, this twenty-ninth day of Auguſt, 1796.
WM. CURTIS, Mayor.

DR. CHURCH'S CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE LOZENGES

For Deſtroying Worms in Children and Grown Perſons.

They are an excellent alterative, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent; may be adminiſtered to children of all ages, and to grown perſons with the greateſt ſafety; are ſingularly efficacious for Groſs Humours, Eruptions, Sore Heads, Bilious Complaints &c. and are excellent after the Small-Pox, Meaſles and Fevers; alſo as a Phyſic in the ſpring and fall of the year.—Price 50 cents each box.

Prepared (only) and ſold by the inventor and proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Diſpenſary, New-York, and by the general Venders of his Medicines in the United States.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE EYES
The Celebrated Eye-Salve,
PREPARED BY DR. J. CHURCH.

For ſeveral years univerſally acknowledged as a certain and infallible cure for Inflammations, Dunneſs, Dryneſs, Blights, Itchings, and Films on the Eyes, proceeding from natural weakneſs, or from accidents, ſuch as Blows, Duſt, Lime, or any thing elſe being thrown into the Eyes. It is admirable in natural weakneſs of Sight, in Defluction of Rheum, and for Ailments in the Eyes after the Small-Pox, Meaſles, and Fevers: It is ſingularly efficacious in deſtroying of all Watery and Groſs Humours, and in Strengthening the Sight. In ſhort, there is no diſeaſe to which the Eye is ſubject, but this Salve is a Sovereign Remedy. Many hundreds have experienced its efficacy when in the greateſt danger of loſing their ſight. A conſiderable number of caſes may be ſeen at the place of ſale.

VOLATILE TINCTURE,
FOR THE TOOTH ACHE,

The moſt efficacious remedy ever diſcovered for that tormenting pain. It is an immediate and permanent relief in the moſt violent caſes; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and may with ſafety be applied to pregnant women or to children. Price 37½ cents,

---

To the Nervous, Weak, Debilitated, Sedentary, and Conſumptive,

IS RECOMMENDED
The celebrated Botanical Tea,
INSTEAD OF FOREIGN TEA.

This Tea is univerſally approved of in preference to Foreign Tea, as the moſt pleaſant, wholeſome, enlivening, invigorating, and powerful reſtorative ever adopted, for perſons of all ages, but particularly thoſe of the above deſcription; as it will infallibly ſtrengthen, and eventually repair a bad conſtitution.

It is taken for breakfaſt inſtead of foreign tea, and as our firſt aliment in the morning is deſigned to recruit the waſte of the body from the night's inſenſible perſpiration, it is well known, and an important fact which ought to be borne on the mind of every one, that foreign teas are inadequate to ſuch purpoſes, as all will allow; it unnerves and wears the ſubſtance of the ſolids—This ſubſtitute is profeſſionally approved as a ſalutary and nouriſhing diet, or as a morning and afternoon beverage.

The Botanical Tea

Is ſingularly efficacious in all caſes of inward weakneſs, trembling or ſhaking of the hands, loſs of appetite, (particularly in the morning,) depreſſion of ſpirits, windy complaints.——It ſpeedily relieves the head and ſtomach in gouty or rheumatic caſes; and in caſes of weak digeſtion, but particularly after making too free with the conſtitution, by an immoderate uſe of wine, ſpirituous liquors, or any intemperance; it is happily ſuited to hot climates, and is adopted and approved of by ſome of the firſt families in the United States and in the Weſt Indies, for its nouriſhing and invigorating properties; and in bilious caſes, where the appetite has failed, it is a ſovereign remedy.

Prepared, (only) by Doct. James Church, New-York,

FOR THE CURE OF CORNS.
Infallible German Corn Plaiſter.

This Plaiſter (the invention of a German Phyſician, who adminiſtered it in Germany with the greateſt ſucceſs) is infallible for the Cure of Corns: It will effectually eradicate them, Root and Branch, in a ſhort time.

Prepared and ſold by Dr Church, at his Diſpenſary, Waſhington Street, New York.

Pimples, Blotches, Tetters, Ring-Worms, Freckles, Sun-Burns, Shingles and the Prickly-Heat, are effectually and ſpeedily cured, by the application of

The Genuine Vegetable Lotion.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE INVENTOR,
DR. JAMES CHURCH,
At his Diſpenſary, Waſhington-ſtreet, New-York.

The Proprietor, from having adminiſtered it ſeveral years, with the greateſt ſucceſs in England, is confident it is unrivalled by any Lotion or Coſmetic whatever. It ſpeedily removes all kinds of Eruptions, Freckles and Sun Burns, and leaves a Clear Smooth Skin. He therefore recommends its uſe to every perſon ſo afflicted, as an Efficacious and Infallible Cure.

☞ *The above* MEDICINES *are prepared, only, by Dr.* JAMES CHURCH, *at his Diſpenſary, New-York: & ſold by appointment, by* SAMUEL PLEASANTS *Jun. printer Richmond Virginia.*

TO SADDLERS
IN VIRGINIA.

THE Saddlers of Virginia are reſpectfully informed that the ſubſcriber, living in Louiſa county, about ſix miles below Yanceyville on Pamunkey river, makes and keeps conſtantly for ſale, all kinds of SADDLE-TREES—Orders directed to the Poſt Office at Yanceyville, will be ſtrictly attended to by

William Haywood.

Louiſa, January 17th, 1801. (3taw‖)

Aſher Marx,

Has juſt come to hand, an aſſortment of

INDIA GOODS,

Conſiſting Of

Bordin Baftas,
Tandahs Mamoodys,
Alhabad Sannas,
Abbad Coſſas, &c. &c.

Alſo,

Platillas	Bed Tickings,
Dowlas,	Violins,

Checks & ſtripes, Playing Cards,

And a general aſſortment of

EUROPEAN & WEST-INDIA GOODS,

Which will be ſold at reduced prices for Caſh Country Produce, or the uſual Credit for approved paper.

Manchester, Oct. 20, 1800. [tf]

☞ *TO MILLERS.*

An Excellent Aſſortment of
DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,
ARE JUST RECEIVED,
and for Sale at the Store of the Subſcriber.

Joſeph Darmſdatt.

January 1, 1800. (tf)

Imported

And for Sale by the ſubſcriber, at the County Wharf,

A general aſſortment of Cologne

Mill-Stones,

From Amſterdam, with Hand Mill-Stones, and German Steel, by

Jeſſe Hollingsworth.

Baltimore, Dec. 27, 1800. 151§

Bound Almanacks,
FOR 1801.

Interleaved with ruled pages,
For ſale at this Printing-Office.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away laſt evening, a girl, by the name of

MOLLY;

She is a likely mulatto, upwards of twenty years of age, of middle ſize, very fond of laughing, when ſpoken to has a ſmiling look—her clothing ſhe will change often I ſuppoſe, as ſhe has ſome variety, and will procure free papers if ſhe ſhould leave Richmond and Manchester. She was raiſed in the eſtate of the rev. Price Davies, dec. of Newkent county, and ſold to mr John Piemont, who ſold her to me. I will give the above reward for bringing her home and reaſonable charges if brought a diſtance, in addition.

W. Munſon.

Manheſter, Dec. 9, 1800. (tf)

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
By SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jun.
And to be had, wholeſale and retail, at his Printing-Office, in Richmond;

THE VIRGINIA
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1801.

The Aſtronomical part by
ISAAC BRIGGS.
Adapted to the Latitude of Richmond, Virginia

September 18, 1800.

To be Sold or Rented,

A tract of Land,

Containing 800 acres by an old ſurvey, in the county of Charles City, late the property of col. O. Byrd, deceaſed. This tract, which is known by the name of RIVERIDGE, lies on James river, at the diſtance of only twenty-five miles from Peterſburg, and thirty from Richmond. There is a good dwelling houſe on the land ſituated near the river, and commanding a beautiful proſpect; a Mill capable of grinding for a few families, an Orchard of thriving apple trees, alſo a valuable Fiſhery

The greateſt part of this tract is wood land, and the cleared ground is well adapted to the cultivation of corn and wheat, a good crop of which is now growing. The terms of ſale may be known on application to Mr. William Munford, of the county of Mecklenburg, or to the ſubſcriber.

ANNA BYRD, *Adminiſtratrix*
With the Will annexed of
OTWAY BYRD, deceaſed.

November 21ſt, 1800. tf

PRIVATE
Board & Entertainment

IN the houſe lately occupied by Mr. GOELLER, on the ſouth ſide of the main ſtreet, three doors above the bridge.

John S. Pleaſants.

Richmond, 25th October, 1800. tf

Miniature Painting

The Public are reſpectfully informed, that

STRIKING LIKENESSES

Finiſhed in a ſtile of elegance, and executed by L. SULLY, Miniature and Fancy Painter, at mr. Hugh Watt's, near the Bridge.

Richmond, November 25, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to diſcharge every juſt claim againſt his proportion of the eſtate of Robert Bolling, Eſq. of Buckingham county, deceaſed, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of beſt James river

Low Grounds,

In Amherſt county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mr. William Gait, with the adjoining High Lands, and a moſt valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovals creek.

Alſo, two Tracts in Buckingham county (one of 320, and the other of 230 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.—The Amherſt land will be ſhewn by my overſeer on the premiſes, and the Buckingham lands by the ſubſcriber, for which one third of the purchaſe money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments.

P. BOLLING.

Buckingham county, 10th July, 1800. (t f.)

To be Sold,

A well Finiſhed Three Story
HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-houſe, Coach houſe and Garden—on the main ſtreet a few doors below the courthouſe, at preſent occupied by Jacob Abrahams ——For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 29, 1800. tf

For Sale at this Printing Office,

A NEW AND MUCH IMPROVED (AMERICAN) EDITION OF
FENNING'S
Univerſal Spelling Book